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HYDE, H. E. *The Two Roads: International Government or Militarism*. Pp. xi, 155. Price 1s. 3d. London: P. S. King and Son, Ltd., 1916.

The scheme presented in this suggestive little volume was first published in New Zealand shortly after the outbreak of the present war. Whether the thinking of the British public is yet prepared for it remains to be seen. The author frankly abandons the doctrine of Nationalism and its consequences of force, also any attempt to secure lasting peace, through a "league of nations" by treaties, coalitions, or any policy of limitation of armaments, or through adoption of militarism to offset militarism in other nations with its resultant unstable equilibrium. He sees the way out through international government, and in thirty-three propositions he outlines a constitution for a government of nations by nations, somewhat as a federation governs its units. He calls on England to lead the way which Germany, if consistent with her declared objective in the war, must follow.

J. C. B.

LÜTZOW, THE COUNT. *The Hussite Wars*. Pp. xiv, 384. Price, \$4.50. New York: E. P. Dutton and Company.

"All writers on the Hussite wars agree that these wars were the result of three causes, the antagonism of the Bohemians to the Church of Rome, the revival of the Slavic national feeling, and the rise of the democratic spirit which is, to a greater or lesser extent, evident in many European countries at the beginning of the fifteenth century" (p. 1).

"In spite of the bitter invectives of the enemies of Bohemia, and in spite also of the perhaps more harmful writings of indiscriminate praisers of Hussitism, the period of the Hussite war will always appear to a Bohemian as the most glorious epoch in the annals of his country" (p. 363).

These words, which respectively open and close *The Hussite Wars*, will suggest to the informed reader the problems which the author handles and the spirit in which he works them out. The book covers the years 1420-36 and presupposes, for its adequate understanding, familiarity with the history of Hus and his movement. This may well be secured in the author's *The Life and Times of Master John Hus* (New York, 1909).

The exposition of the Hussite art of war is clear in essentials and most interesting, particular attention being paid to Žižka's use of ironclad wagons carrying field-pieces and serving as a defence for his warriors. Žižka's character is presented in an attractive light, and Prokop fares almost, though in the nature of the case not quite, as well.

Hussite theologies and disputations receive much attention, and the author again discriminates between the views of Wycliffe and Hus, and also declares that "even the Taborist, the most advanced party in the Bohemian Church, approached far less closely to moderate Protestantism than has often been stated" (p. 247).

The learned author seems to have utilized effectively the writings of other masters of special aspects of his complex subject, and his book is easily the best treatment of the whole matter that we have in English. He displays breadth, tolerance, and freedom from racial or religious bitterness, and the perusal of his